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Hawwa et al.

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- (54) **CLAMP-ON ULTRASONIC FLUID FLOW METER SYSTEM**
- (71) Applicant: **KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS**, Dhahran (SA)
- (72) Inventors: **Muhammad A. Hawwa**, Dhahran (SA); **Uthman Baroudi**, Dhahran (SA)
- (73) Assignee: **KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS**, Dhahran (SA)

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- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

Primary Examiner — Jewel V Thompson

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Richard C. Litman

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01F 1/663** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G01F 1/66; G01F 1/20
USPC 73/861.27–861.29, 861.18
See application file for complete search history.

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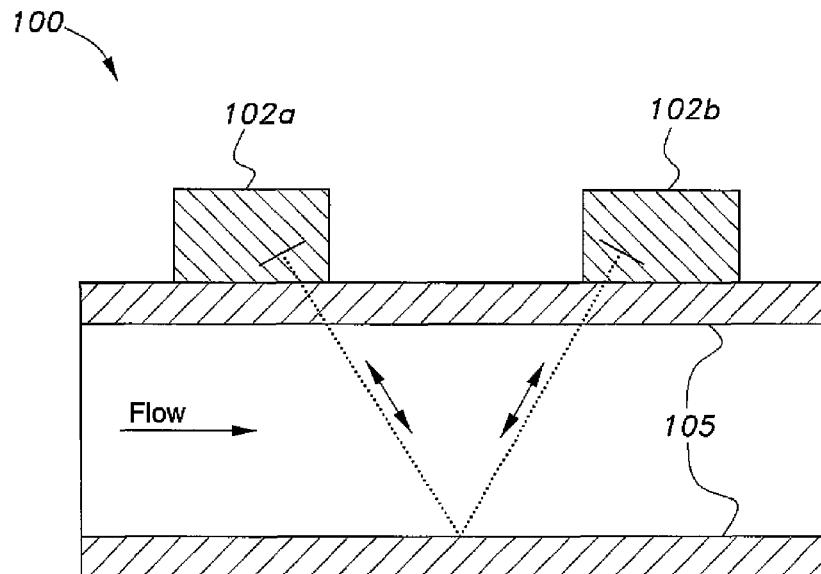
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system is an apparatus that includes structures that filter out a pipe structure-borne ultrasonic wave component. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system provides pipes that are modified to rely on Bragg resonance to attenuate the pipe structure-borne ultrasonic wave component. In a first embodiment, the fluid flow pipe is modified with corrugations so that the periodicity of the corrugations defines a pipe wall corrugation wavelength that is one-half the wavelength of the structure-borne ultrasonic wave component, satisfying Bragg's condition and preventing propagation of structure-borne noise that might interfere with the ultrasonic fluid flow meter. In a second embodiment, a pipe clad material having periodic corrugations as described above is adhesively or magnetically attached to the fluid flow pipe. In a third embodiment, alternating materials at a periodic rate satisfying Bragg's condition are attached to the exterior of the fluid flow pipe.

7 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



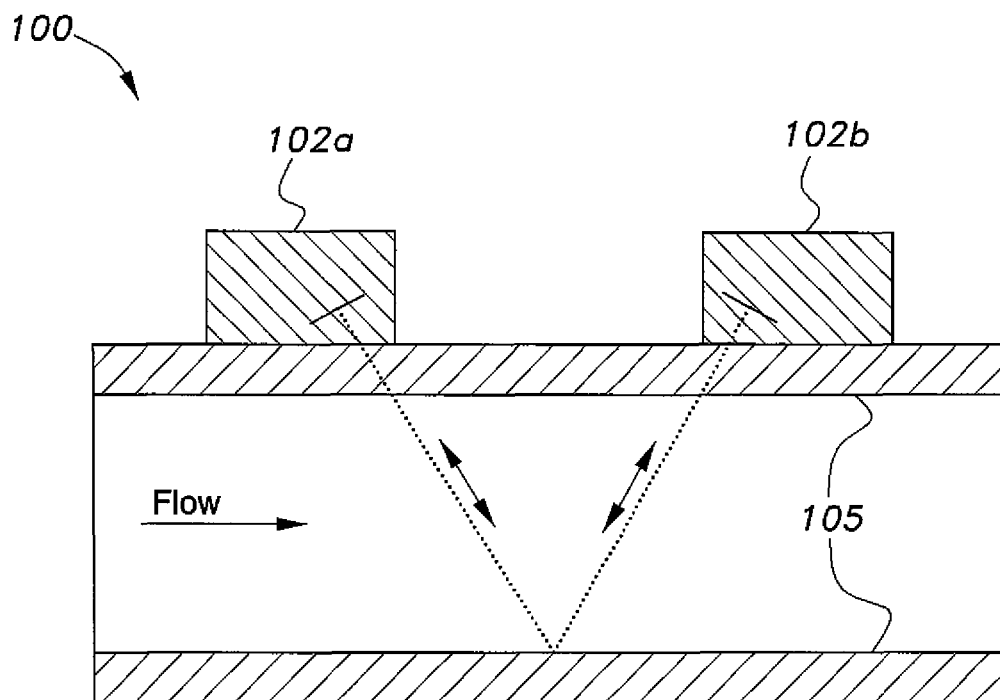


Fig. 1

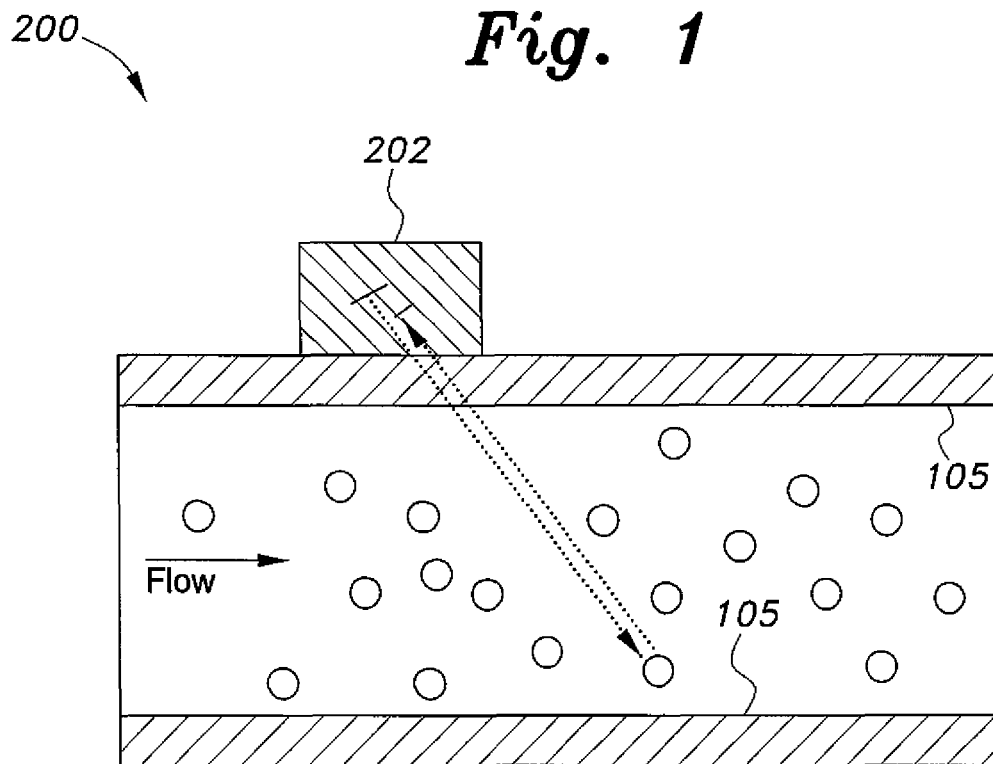
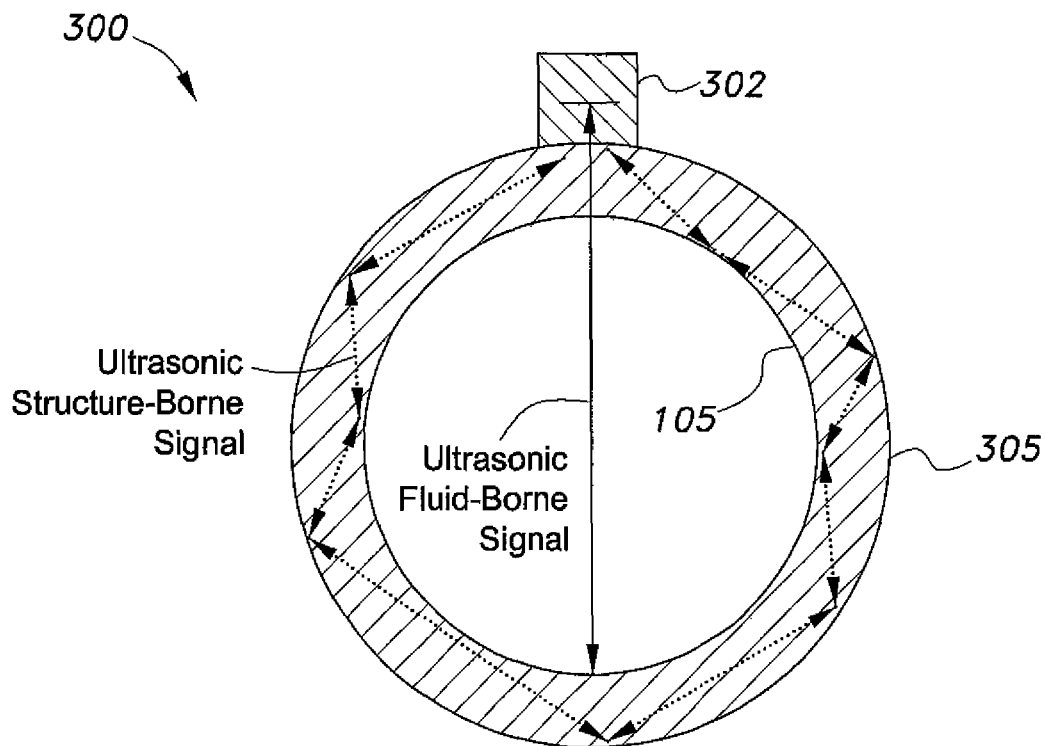


Fig. 2



Prior Art
Fig. 3

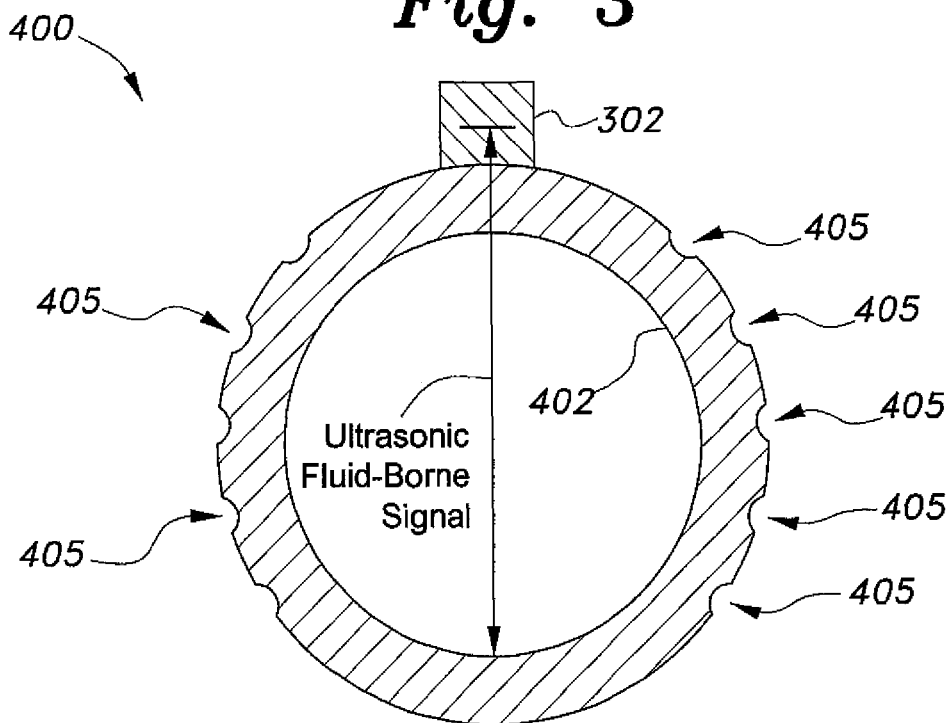


Fig. 4

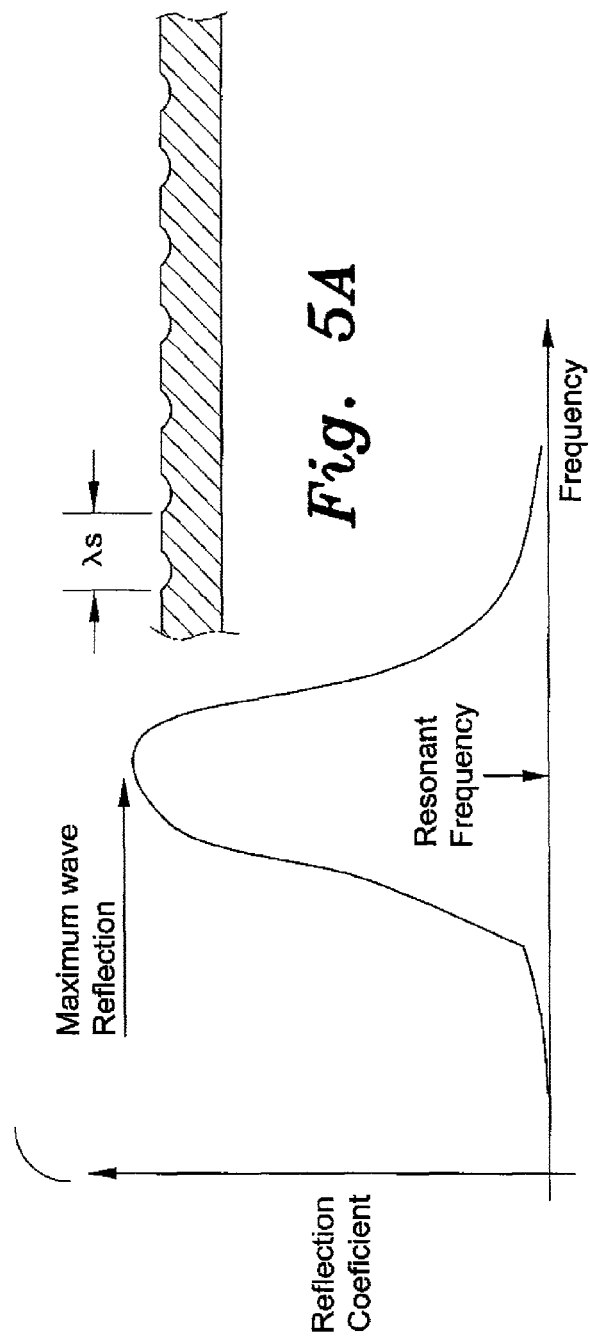
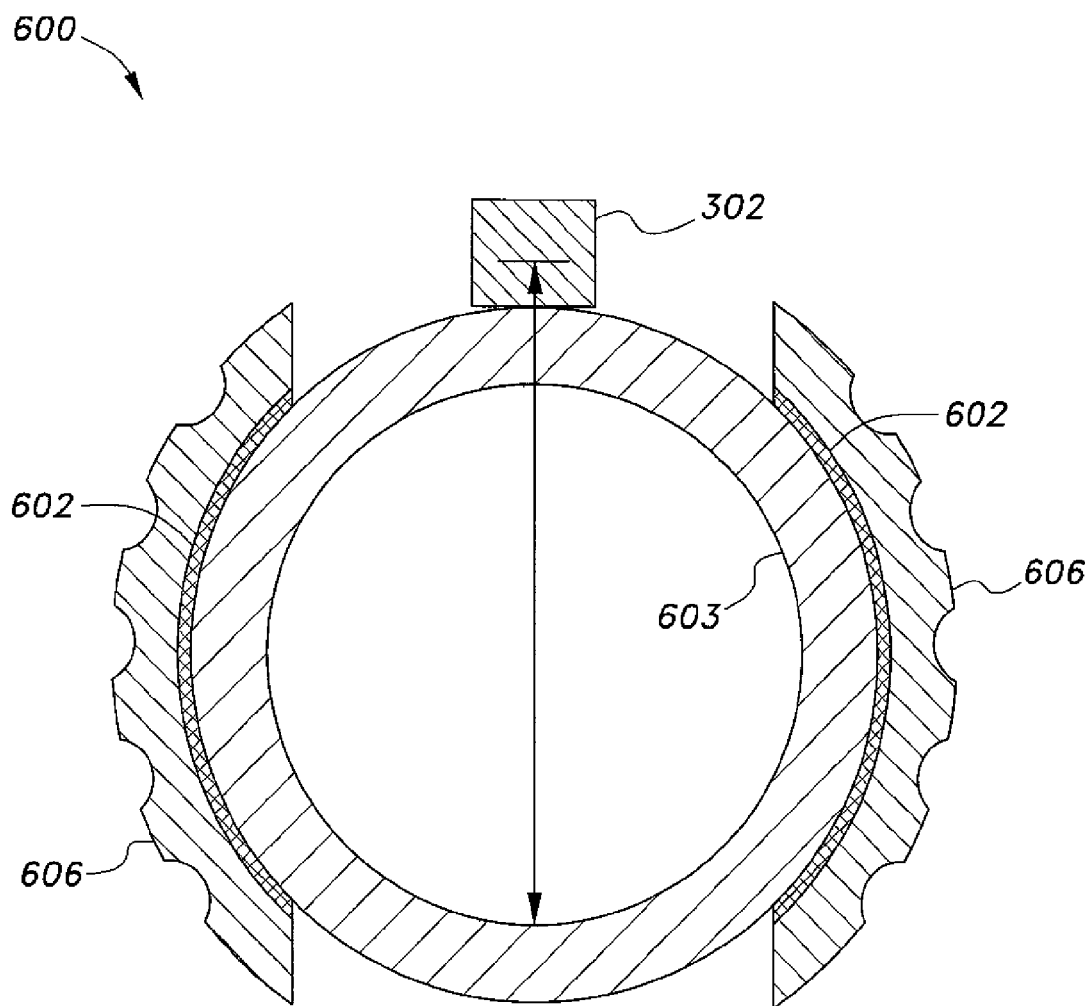


Fig. 5B

*Fig. 6*

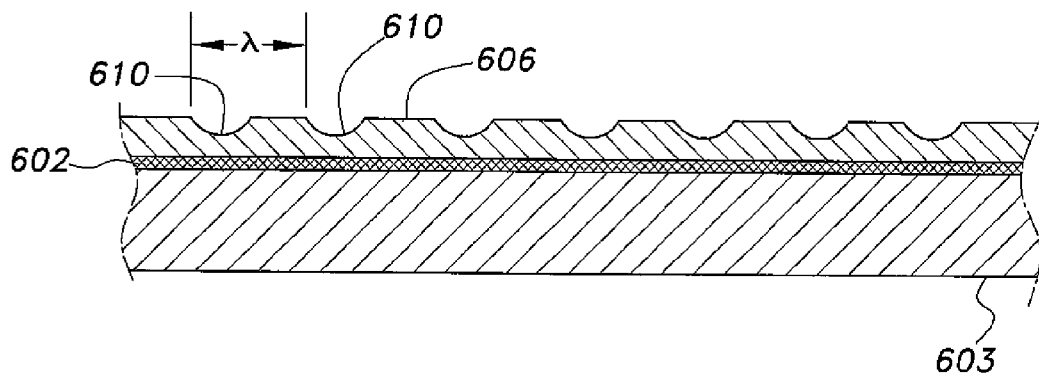


Fig. 7A

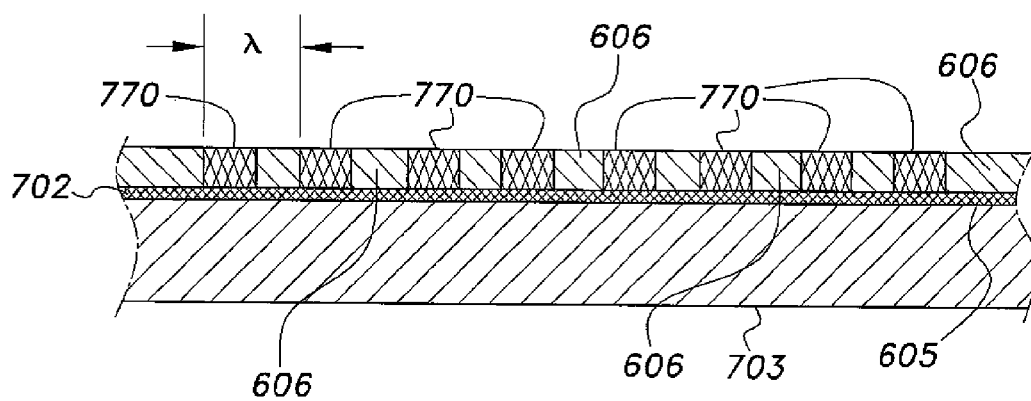


Fig. 7B

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CLAMP-ON ULTRASONIC FLUID FLOW METER SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to fluid flow measuring devices, and particularly to a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system with improved accuracy.

2. Description of the Related Art

There is a considerable increase in the trend of using Clamp-On Metering products within building services and process industries. A clamp-on metering system consists of an ultrasonic transmitter and an ultrasonic receiver, which are mounted on the outer wall of the pipe carrying a flow of fluid. The measuring concept is based on transmitting an ultrasonic signal across the moving fluid, then receiving it, modified, after it encounters the fluid flowing in the pipe, and then processing the received signal to derive parameters of interest to calculate fluid flow velocity or volumetric flow rate. In such a metering system, a persistent problem has been how to attenuate a structural borne ultrasonic signal component that appears as noise over the fluid borne ultrasonic signal component used in measuring the fluid flow. This is particularly a problem when the fluid is in the gaseous state, which produces a weak signal when irradiated by ultrasonic waves, so that the weak signal reflection of the incident ultrasonic wave may be lost in or modified by the structural noise propagated in the pipe.

Although many techniques have been tried, none of these techniques have been entirely successful in overcoming structural pipe noise when using a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter. Thus, a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system solving the aforementioned problems is desired.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system is an apparatus that includes structures that filter out a pipe structure-borne ultrasonic wave component. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system provides pipes that are modified to rely on Bragg resonance to attenuate the pipe structure-borne ultrasonic wave component. In a first embodiment, the fluid flow pipe is modified with corrugations so that the periodicity of the corrugations defines a pipe wall corrugation wavelength that is one-half the wavelength of the structure-borne ultrasonic wave component, satisfying Bragg's condition and preventing propagation of structure-borne noise that might interfere with the ultrasonic fluid flow meter. In a second embodiment, a pipe clad material having periodic corrugations as described above is adhesively or magnetically attached to the fluid flow pipe. In a third embodiment, alternating materials at a periodic rate satisfying Bragg's condition are attached to the exterior of the fluid flow pipe.

These and other features of the present invention will become readily apparent upon further review of the following specification and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram showing a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter operating under a "time of flight" principle that may be used in a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram showing a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter operating under a Doppler prin-

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ciple that may be used in a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter of the prior art that has both an ultrasonic fluid-borne signal component and an ultrasonic structure-borne signal component.

FIG. 4 is a section view of a first embodiment of a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to the present invention.

FIG. 5A is a partial section view of a corrugated pipe wall in a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to the present invention, illustrating the periodic nature of the corrugations.

FIG. 5B is a plot of reflection coefficient as a function of frequency for corrugated pipe wall section of FIG. 5A, illustrating Bragg reflection.

FIG. 6 is a section view of a second embodiment of a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to the present invention.

FIG. 7A is a partial section view of the fluid flow pipe in the system of FIG. 6.

FIG. 7B is a partial section view of the fluid flow pipe in a third embodiment of a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to the present invention.

Similar reference characters denote corresponding features consistently throughout the attached drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system is an apparatus that includes structures that rely on Bragg resonance to filter out a pipe structure-borne ultrasonic wave component. The system uses a modified fluid flow pipe having corrugations defined in or attached to the pipe wall, the corrugations coupling incident and reflected ultrasound structure-borne wave components in such a manner that the incident and reflected waves undergo maximum destructive interference at Bragg resonance, thereby preventing the propagation of noise that would otherwise interfere with ultrasound fluid flow meter measurements. Thus, the periodically corrugated pipe wall acts as a stopband filter.

The clamp-on fluid flow meter may be any type of conventional clamp-on ultrasound fluid flow meter. For example, the meter may be an ultrasound meter that operates on the "time of flight" principle, which is suitable for clean liquids. Flow velocity is calculated from the difference in time (normally in nanoseconds, 10^{-9} sec) taken for the sound wave to travel either upstream against the flow or downstream with the flow. This is illustrated by exemplary meter 100 (shown in FIG. 1), which includes an ultrasound transmitter 102a and an ultrasound receiver 102b clamped onto a pipe wall 105. The transducers are separated such that transducers 102a and 102b can be used to calculate the aforementioned difference in time between transmission by the transmitter 102a and reception by the receiver 102b, the time of flight being affected by fluid flow through the pipe 105.

A second type of ultrasound fluid flow meter that may be used in the present system operates on the Doppler effect, wherein the frequency change between the incident and reflected ultrasound wave permits estimation of fluid flow through the pipe, a method that is suitable for contaminated or bubbly liquids: When ultrasound wave hits a moving particle or gas bubble, the reflected sound wave can be detected and the frequency shift measured. The frequency change is proportional to flow velocity. This is illustrated by

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exemplary meter **200** (shown in FIG. 2) where it is seen that a single transducer **202** is disposed on the outer surface of the pipe wall **105**. The frequency at which the transmitter-receiver system operates is determined by natural frequencies of the drive electronics and the transducers. Both “time of flight” and Doppler effect clamp-on ultrasound fluid flow meters are well known in the art, and need not be described further.

Regardless of which type of clamp-on ultrasound fluid flow meter is used for measuring the fluid flow, the transmitted signal is split into two components. As illustrated by exemplary prior art system **300** (shown in FIG. 3), the two ultrasonic components resulting from operation of ultrasonic transducer **302** are (i) a fluid-borne ultrasonic signal component, which is useful for estimating the fluid flow characteristics; and (ii) a structure-borne ultrasonic signal component propagating in the pipe wall **105** that appears as noise over the fluid borne ultrasonic signal component. The smooth outer surface **305** of the conventional pipe wall **105** does nothing to abate propagation of the structure-borne ultrasonic signal component.

FIG. 4 shows a first embodiment of the clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system **400**, which takes advantage of Bragg resonance to eliminate noise arising from the structure-borne ultrasonic signal component. In the present system, the outer surface of the pipe wall **402** has corrugations **405** defined therein at regular periodic intervals. The Bragg condition corresponds to the following wavenumber relationship: $\lambda_s = 2\lambda_w$, where λ_w is the wavelength of the pipe wall corrugation period and λ_s is the wavelength of the structure-borne ultrasonic wave. Assuming small-amplitude periodic wall corrugation, the interactions of ultrasonic modes with the corrugated wall **402** under the occurrence of Bragg resonance is described by coupled differential equations of the form:

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = \Phi B(x), \quad (1)$$

and

$$\frac{dB}{dx} = \Psi A(x), \quad (2)$$

where A and B are the amplitudes of the incident and reflected structure-borne ultrasonic wave modes, Φ and Ψ are wave coupling coefficients, and x is a length of a path traversed by the ultrasonic wave within a wall of the pipe. The design of periodic corrugations **405** (repeating corrugations spaced at predefined intervals on the outer surface of the pipe **402**) utilize the Bragg resonance coupled differential equations (1) and (2) to provide attenuation of the structure-borne ultrasonic wave modes Φ and Ψ due to signal transmission from transducer **302**. The typical reflection coefficient-frequency response is shown in FIG. 5B, where maximum ultrasonic wave reflection takes place at the resonant frequency. Hence, as shown in resonance/pipe section of FIG. 5A, the wall corrugation is tuned to the propagation structure-borne wavelength λ_s for ensuring significant blocking of structure-borne wave propagation.

Making engraved wall corrugations is not always a possible solution for the control of structure-borne ultrasonic wave propagation. There are, however, other ways to impose periodic patterns on the pipe wall. For example, as shown in

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the clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system **600** of FIG. 6, a sleeve or clad **606** having an add-on periodic pattern can be mounted on the outer surface of the pipe wall **603**. In this case, the periodic clad **606** is attached to the outer surface of the pipe wall **603** via a thin layered material **602**. The thin layered material **602** may be an adhesive, or a thin magnetic layer in case the pipe wall is ferrous material. The corrugated clad **606** functions as a periodic pattern that causes destructive wave interaction under the Bragg resonance condition. A portion of the pipe wall **603a** is shown in FIG. 7A and illustrates that the distance between corrugations **610** of the periodic clad **606** is the Bragg wavelength, λ .

In yet another embodiment of the clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system, shown in FIG. 7B, the add-on periodic pattern is formed from a clad **606** attached to the pipe wall **703** by adhesive **605** or a magnetic layer. The use of alternating materials disposed at intervals within the clad **606** is shown. The clad **606** is primarily one material type. A second material type **770** is embedded in the clad **606** at intervals to create alternating sections of primary and secondary constituents within the clad **606**, the length of each primary-secondary pair being the Bragg wavelength, λ . In each system, the destructive interference that occurs at Bragg resonance abates propagation of noise resulting from the structure-borne ultrasonic signal component that would otherwise interfere with measurements made by the clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter, particularly when the fluid-borne ultrasound signal component is weak, e.g., when the fluid is or contains gas.

It is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to the embodiments described above, but encompasses any and all embodiments within the scope of the following claims.

We claim:

1. A clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system, comprising:

a section of fluid flow pipe defined by a pipe wall having an outer surface and having repeating corrugations spaced at periodic intervals on the outer surface of the pipe wall, the periodic intervals of the corrugations being spaced according to a set of equations defined by:

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = \Phi B(x),$$

and

$$\frac{dB}{dx} = \Psi A(x),$$

where A and B are amplitudes of incident and reflected structure-borne ultrasonic wave signal components, respectively, Φ and Ψ are wave coupling coefficients, and x is a length of a path traversed by the ultrasonic wave within the pipe wall; and

a clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter having at least one transducer clamped on the pipe for measuring fluid flow within the section of fluid flow pipe.

2. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to claim 1, wherein the periodic intervals are defined by a propagation structure-borne wavelength $\lambda_s = 2\lambda_w$, where λ_w is a wavelength of a structure-borne ultrasonic wave component of ultrasonic wave propagation in the pipe wall.

3. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to claim 1, wherein the corrugations are formed directly in the pipe wall.

4. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to claim 1, wherein the system further comprises a clad material attached to the outer surface of the pipe wall, the corrugations being formed in the clad material. 5

5. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to claim 4, wherein the system further comprises a spacer material having a different composition from the clad material and the section of fluid flow pipe, the spacer material being disposed in the corrugations to form alternating pairs of spacer material and clad material, each of the pairs having a length of $\lambda_s = 2\lambda_w$, where λ_s is a propagation structure-borne wavelength of the section of fluid flow pipe and λ_w is a wavelength of a structure-borne ultrasonic wave component of ultrasonic wave propagation in the pipe wall. 10 15

6. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to claim 1, wherein said at least one transducer comprises an ultrasonic transmitter and an ultrasonic receiver, the transmitter and the receiver being clamped onto the section of fluid flow pipe at a spaced interval, said ultrasonic fluid flow meter having means for measuring fluid flow in the section of fluid flow pipe by time of flight of an ultrasonic wave transmitted by the transmitter and received by the receiver. 20 25

7. The clamp-on ultrasonic fluid flow meter system according to claim 1, wherein said at least one transducer comprises a single transducer having an ultrasonic transmitter and an ultrasonic receiver, said ultrasonic fluid flow meter having means for measuring fluid flow in the section of fluid flow pipe Doppler effect. 30

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